

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Notification dated 12th January 1922.

The following Bye-Laws regarding (1) bakeries and sweetmeat shops, etc., (2) sanitation and conservancy (3) other matters relating to municipal administration framed by Shimoga Town Municipal Council under Sections 48 (1) (c), 48 (1) (n) and 48 (1) (w) respectively of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, and sanctioned by Government in their Order No. L. 3996—MI. 55-21-65, dated 7th January 1922, are hereby published for general information.

1. BYE-LAWS RELATING TO BAKERIES AND SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

1. A bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets or other eatables for sale.

The owner of a bakery or sweetmeat shop or any person who acts as vendor on his behalf shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

1. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious, well ventilated and suitable for a bakery or a sweetmeat shop, and they shall be provided with good chimneys for the escape of smoke causing no inconvenience to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

(b) The premises shall always have a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

(c) The walls of every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from the ground level either by cement or chunam and white wash. The whole floor shall be either plastered with chunam or paved with flooring tiles or dappah slabs with cement or chunam pointing and the building shall be sufficiently provided with drainage.

(d) All bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall be at a respectable distance from any cess-pits or latrine so as to prevent bad odours wafted therefrom, reaching them.

(e) No place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall ordinarily be used for any other purposes and if in any specified case the building is used both for residential purposes and for bakeries or sweetmeat shops, the portion used for the latter should be completely separated from that used for the former.

3. All utensils and other articles shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or sweetmeat shop; and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear clean white linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knee.

7. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thorough clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

8. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

9. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale, with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

10. Every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall submit a written application to the President giving the door No. and street of the intended building or part of building to be used as a sweetmeat shop or bakery and with endorsement from the Health Officer that intended building or part of building is fit for the purpose and after the grant of a license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

11. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before the Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction, during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 200.

II. BYE-LAWS *re* NATIVE HOTELS OR EATING-HOUSES.

1. An eating-house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, poultry, vegetables, food and confectionery or refreshments including chapattis, rice, peas, tea, coffee, etc. are prepared and kept for sale.

2. The proprietor or any person in charge of any eating-house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

3. All eating-houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:-

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficient in spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall always be provided with sufficient supply of water drawn from one of the municipal water taps in the town. The receptacle for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place and a foot above the ground level and provided with a lid for covering.

4. The walls of every dining hall or room shall be impervious and plastered or cemented to the height of four feet from the ground. The doors of the kitchen, dining and bath-rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with flooring tiles, Cuddappah slabs or plastering.

The kitchen and bath-rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke-vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating-houses shall be well lighted and well ventilated.

The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place than the dining hall.

All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, refreshments confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption, from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed, and the premises at all times, maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night-soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating-house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times, be open to inspection by the President or Vice-President, the District Medical Officer, Sanitary Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, any Municipal Councillor or any other Officer authorised by the President on his behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration occurring in the eating-house or observed among persons attending it shall be notified forthwith by the keeper to the President or Vice-President or District Medical or Sanitary Officer or Sanitary Inspector.

10. Every Native hotel or eating-house shall submit a written application to the President giving the door No. and street of the intended building or part of building to be used as Native hotels or eating-houses and with an endorsement from the Health Officer that intended building or part of building is fit for the purpose and after the grant of a license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

11. Infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 200.

III. MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERES.

1. The water shall be brought from one of the taps to the Factory premises.

2. If the water be filtered the filtering vessels and the materials shall be sterilised at the Factory and in such manner as the President or the Vice-President or the District Sanitary Officer may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President or the Vice-President or the District Medical Officer and the District Sanitary Officer may direct.

4. The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair. The walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months and the floor shall be rendered impervious either by being paved with flooring tiles, Cuddappah slabs or by mortar or by cement plastering and shall be properly drained.

5. The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall be carried in clean vessels.

6. Carts, if any, employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President or the Vice-President, District Medical Officer, or Sanitary Officer or any other Municipal Officer authorised on their behalf.

8. No aerated waters of any kind shall be used from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle giving full name and address of the manufacturers.

9. It shall be lawful to the President, Vice-President or the District Medical Officer or the District Sanitary Officer or the Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture of aerated waters at any time when such place is open and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters, which are there manufactured or kept for sale; such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

10. Every aerated water factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door No and street of intended building or part of the building to be used as aerated water factory, and with an endorsement from the Health Officer that intended building or part of the building is fit for the purpose, and after the grant of license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Section 48 (1) (n).

1. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in Municipal dust bins.

2. Tiles, garden-sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal dust bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special permission of the President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any "Bratties" or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls; and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. *Latrine*.—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for a second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

7. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any article of food either in the Markets or Bazaars of the Town under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

8. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all causes of malaria and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge, the use of prickly-pear and milk hedge and to destroy these latter where at present existing.